FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1880.

Amusements To-Day

Baverly's Theatre—Our Gallins.
Rester & Flal's Carden—Concert.
Median Square Theatre—Hart Kirks.
Stety pultin Concert Stall—Producty, they, and firt of Windsor Theatre The Two Orphana

## Subscription Rates.

Daily of pages, by mail, 55c. a month, or \$6.50 year, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70, Surpay (8 pages), \$1.20 per year, postpaid. Warkly (8 pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan.

I never mened, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Moldker or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dicidents or profits urising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873—Gardeld's Testimony

Perjured. The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend in bends and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest left a balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the bahance of dividends ofter paying for

From the New York Times, Feb. 10, 1873. Mesers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions o

From the New York Times, Peb. 20, 1878. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with referonce to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the numbers. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrus-But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, gerings.

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Amer.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873. James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar: received \$320, which, after the investigation began, he was auxious to have considered as a loan from

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful, From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the new who were brilled should go with him.

### Hard Pushed. Gen. HANCOCK, as an officer of the army

has always been in public life. In person he is comparatively a giant. He cannot move about, or go anywhere, without attracting attention. In the avowal of sentiments he is remark-

ably outspoken.

And yet, thus early in the campaign, the Republicans seem to have become completely discouraged in their efforts to find anything that he has done or said, in all his life, to find fault with. So now they fall to, like a pack of disap-

pointed and hungry hounds, and are trying to tear him to pieces for something which they say and imagine he might, could, would, or should have done under other and different elreumstances!

They can make out nothing stronger against him. What a tribute to the purity and wisdom is seriously questioned.

# It was a Bribe, Not a Fee.

The eminent lawyer who, according to the the main point, the five-thousand-dollar bribe, by uncandid and conflicting statements. Take the following illustrations Republican candidate:

He Pausons asked Gen. Ganriero to take his place ts attorney to argue the marits of the DE Golven patent. As above shown, there was nothing else to argue. He (Gauriero) examined the various patents and mode his presentation of the case to the Board, and was paid for it, and there his relations to the subject ended."

And a little further on the eminent coungel for Gen. GARFIELD says:

tien. Ganrigue has been severely assailed, too, h cause he made as secual argument before the Beard as a whole, and the inference has been drawn from this that he knew he did not render mil service for his fee. But an oral ar-gement would hardly have added anything to the value of his being, and, having mude the trief, we think he was My justified by foreiste custom, in thinking that he had done enough."

The Nation first alleges that Garrierd " made his presentation of the case to the Board and was paid for it," and then asserts that " he made no formal argument before the Board as a whole." He either did or did not appear before the Board to make an argument" or a "presentation." The Nation must choose between its own contradictions. But, says our contemporary, " an anything to the value of his brief, and, having made the brief, he was justified in think-

ing he had done enough." This mysterious brief figures in all the same defences of the bribed Congressman. Where is it? Who ever saw it? Upon what a brief? It is distinctly alleged as a fact, and a most material fact, too, in the socalled "case," without a particle of evidence that it ever existed, except in the imagination of the man who tried to cover his bribe under that sham. And even he himself, when cornered and threatened with an exposure of bald perjury, had to beat a hasty

retreat from his own sworn declarations. GARFIELD did swear before the Real Estate Pool Committee in February, 1877, that he "made a very full and careful brief." Subsequently, the Chairman asked Mr. Nickenson, owner of the ironizing process upon which the DE GOLYER patent pavement was based, and who was familiar with all the transactions at that time, to cross-examine Mr. GARFIELD. With what effect he conducted the cross-examination will now be seen:

Question by Mr. Nickenson-Gen. Ganging, did you file with the Board of Public Works of this District a lated exportation, and the heavy imports brief or enimon, written, printed, or otherwise, upon the have shown a decline. During the week

salgect of the Dr Golyka pavement?" the Board would be brought in to confront last year when they were of unparalleled him if he answered in the affirmative. He | magnitude.

cated, and finally was required to answer categorically. And this is his answer:

" GARRIELD-I could not say I did. "Nickenson-Dial you at any time affect before the Board and make any argument whatever?
"Gaurield—I do not remember that I did; but I did

speak to Gov. Shefherd on the subject, giving my opinion

If there was a brief, as the Nation alleges, what became of it? If prepared at all, as the Nation assumes, it was for the Board of Public Works. According to the Nation, Mr. GARFIELD got five thousand dollars for that brief; but when GARPIELD is compelled to speak in his own behalf, and with the certainty of detection if he spoke falsely, he 'could not say" he filed the pretended document. And when pressed further by

the inquiry whether he had ever appeared before the Board and made any argument whatever, he replied, "I do not remember that I did." So, by Mr. GARFIELD's own admission, the

'brief" and the "argument" disappear altogether. What, then, was he paid five thousand dollars for? He received that money on the 12th of July, 1872, and six weeks after Congress met in the following winter, that is to say, between the 8th of January and the 3d of March, 1873, three millions and a half of dollars were voted to the Washington Ring by his influence as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee. No sophistry, no cunning theories, no artful half truths, no partisan coloring, can disturb these solid facts, or explain away the glaring and monstrous bribe. GARFIELD stands convicted, and whoever supports his candidacy must support him with the full knowledge that he is corrupt.

Gen. Smith and the Police Board. The order of the Supreme Court by which the Mayor's judgment removing Gen. WIL-LIAM F. SMITH from the office of Police Commissioner was reversed, annulled, and in all things held for naught, arrived at the office of the County Clerk here by mail from Judge Daniels at Buffalo on Tuesday. On Wednesday, at the first meeting of the Board of Police held after the receipt of that order in this city, Gen. SMITH presented a certified copy of it to the Board, and stated that he was in attendance and prepared to fulfil his duties as Police Commissioner. Mr. John R. Voornis, who was appointed in place of JAMES E. MORRISON, the de facto successor to Gen. SMITH, protested, but in valu, against receiving the order. A resolution was then offered by Commissioner Nichols expressly recognizing Gen. SMITH in his official capacity; and pending the consideration of this resolution the Board adjourned to Thursday morn-

It is to be noted that Gen. SMITH himself said he deemed no resolution of recognition necessary. He simply proposed to act as Police Commissioner, inasmuch as the unlawful proceedings for his removal had been annulled by the Supreme Court, as appeared by the order served upon the Board. Commissioners FRENCH and NICHOLS, however, seemed to think a formal resolution preferable; but as Mr. Mason, the new Republican member of the Board, was in doubt about the whole matter, they consented to the adjournment in order that he might take legal advice.

Yesterday morning, before the hour of meeting had arrived, President FRENCH was served with an injunction, signed by Judge Van Hoesen of the Court of Common Pleas. It was granted in a suit brought by Mr. Voornis, and temporarily restrains the members of the Board of Police from acting upon any claim of Gen. SMITH to membership in the Board. The suit itself is in the Superior Court, yet, strangely enough, the injunction was granted by a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, though there were at least two Judges of the Superior Court in town, to whom application could have been made This unprecedented practice is for it. sought to be justified by a section of the new code of civil procedure, but the applicability of its provisions to such a case as this

At all events, as soon as the injunction was brought to the attention of Judge FREEDMAN of the Superior Court he granted an order to show cause why it should not Springfield Republican, has been "hired" by be vacated, returnable at 2 o'clock yesthe Nation to examine Mr. Garrield's terday afternoon. At that hour he heard record with a view to acquitting him for full argument, as reported in our news election purposes, does not appear to the best | columns, for and against the injunction, and advantage in his scheme of defence. In re- then announced that, owing to the imporgard to the DE GOLYER case, the public | tance of the questions involved, he would mind cannot be confused or diverted from reserve his decision until Saturday next, at

These questions relate to the regularity of the injunction, the jurisdiction of Judge from the Nation's labored defence of the | Van Hoesen to grant it, the alleged failure of the plaintiff to make out a case for preventive relief, and the effect of the order of Mr. Justice Daniels annulling the proceedings of Mayor Cooper. As they are under judicial consideration by Judge FREEDMAN, we refrain from discussing them at present. We may properly observe, however, that the dignified course of Gen. SMITH in relying upon the law as laid down by the courts for the ultimate assertion of his legal rights, presents a pleasing contrast to the persistency of Mr. Voorints in his endeavor to postpone for a short time the effect of decisions which seem fatal to his claim to retain office.

# The Condition of the Markets.

The first half of the year is now over, and it is possible to get from its experience some indications of the probable course of business during the remaining six months. It has been a period of decline in prices, of severe loss to sanguine speculators, and bitter disappointment for men who had ciphered oral argument would hardly have added up their prospective gains on the supposition that the winter markets afforded something like a sound basis for the calculations. They have found that the immediate effect of the rush of prices upward was to draw hither, as to the highest market for the seller, a large share of the surproof does the Nation assume that he made plus stocks of the world. And of course the

decline was more rapid than the advance. Beginning last year, there also was a steady and great increase in domestic production, so that when spring came, a few months ago, what with the enormous importations and the rapid accumulation of home manufactures, the storehouses were overloaded, and the market was crammed. There is such a thing as providing too much,

even for a good appotite. Prices fell in many cases to their lowest ebb, and, with unsettled markets, there was more eagerness to sell than to buy. Then the bears became the controlling spirits of the market, and it was made manifest that supply had outrun demand.

But the heavy fall in prices is helping to bring about a cure of the trouble, which now promises to be worked out sooner, perhaps, than was expected when the reaction was strongest. Lower prices have stimulated exportation, and the heavy imports ending June 15, our exports were greater in This plain and direct question was evaded value than ever before, and even exceeded at first, because Garrield knew the files of the heavy total of the week in September

there is now a feeling which is less despoudent than that of May and early June, though we cannot hope for anything better than a steady market at low prices, instead of a fluctuating market with a downward

tendency. The promise of our crops continues good on the average, except as affected hereabouts by the early drought, and there is nothing now to indicate a general harvest much, if at all, below the totals of years when our surplus has been at its highest. Prognostications to the contrary are sent out, but, so far, they have little basis of fact on which to stand.

For the purposes of business calculation it will be safer to assume a crop fully up to the average. We must also credit Europe with a harvest much more abundant than those of two years past. The news from England and the Continent is all favorable to the growing crops, and the French harvest is now almost due. Low prices for grain, therefore, seem to be probable in the

# Dr. Tanner and the Other Doctors.

"I am fully satisfied that the whole thing is a fraud."

So says Dr. E. BRADLEY of West Twentythird street, who was on the lookout for what he might see in Clarendon Hall during the small hours of yesterday morning, and who saw, or thought he saw, one of the watchers, a Dr. Johnson, quickly and slyly pass some white substance in a towel to Dr. TANNER. A friend who was with him saw, or thought he saw, the same thing.

That they are honest in this belief is shown by what they did. They at once told another doctor what they had seen, and in his presence and hearing taxed Dr. Johnson and Dr. TANNER with fraud. Both men, the watcher and the watched, vehemently repelled the accusation.

Another physician, Dr. W. C. JARVIS, is fully persuaded that he saw an eclectic doctor pass food to Dr. TANNER yesterday morning, although he did not see the food itself. If Dr. TANNER turns out to be a cheat and a humbug, that is of course the end of all public interest in him, and he cannot sneak back to the West too soon. The burden of proof rosts with him. He asserts that he has gone without food for forty days-a feat which modern medical science pronounces as impossible as the return of a dead man to life or the ascension of a living man, without the aid of any external buoyant apparatus, from the solid earth into and beyond the clouds. He asserts that he can repeat this prolonged fast, and that he is actually doing it at this moment; that he has not tasted food for eleven days past. He is not emaciated, his pulse is full, he is rational, talkative, and at times facetious. Medical science, noting the absence of all the ordinary symptoms of starvation, assumes that the alleged fasting is an impos-

ture, and that Dr. TANNER is an impostor. On the other hand, the Doctor is entitled to all the benefit of the fact that he came voluntarily from his Western home to New York to perform his feat under the eves of the learned physicians who had denied its possibility and denounced him in advance as a trickster. If they have not watched him as closely as could be desired during the earlier days of the alleged fast, it is their own fault. He must have known when he bought his ticket for New York that any trickery would almost certainly be detected

and exposed. Another point in the Doctor's favor is that he has not pretended, so far as we know, to any supernatural assistance in the matter. If he can do the tithe of what he says he has done, nothing was easier than to found a new sect and set up in business as a prophet and miraele worker.

Moreover, he has not shown, so far as we anow, any disposition to make money out of his fasts. He has a theory that disease can be cured more readily and effectually by not swallowing food than by swallowing drugs, and he has impressed many persons at the West, and some persons at the East, with the belief that he is sincere in it.

It was given out vesterday that the Nonrological Society of this city had decided to withdraw its watchers and pay no further attention to the matter. If such a decision has been reached, it may well be reconsidered, since, if Dr. TANNER is an Impostor, it is plainly for the public interest that his knavery be established beyond all doubt or question.

If he is not an impostor-our friends, the doctors, will observe that we merely suppose the case, and there is no possible harm in a supposition-then he will either go mad as shipwrecked and starving sailors do, die, or by his persistence in living compel science to adjust itself to a revolutionizing fact. For if it should be practically demonstrated that one man by sheer power of will and grit can go without food for a length of time which science has declared impossible, then the presumption would be that other men-not all men, necessarily. but some men-could do the same; and this would involve several notable modifications of the text books.

Mr. Sam Parch said that some things could be done as well as others-a pregnant and truly American saying. If Dr. TANNER should succeed in demonstrating that going without food is one of the things, he will cover the gainsaying doctors with confusion. But let him take heed to himself! If he is a fraud, he will come to grief. If he is honest, but mistaken, he may fast a day too long, just as SAM PATCH jumped once too

Shameless. The men who fraudulently placed the unelected Mr. HAYES in the office of President are not content to have enjoyed their illgotten spoils four years. They are trying to defeat Gen. HANCOCK because it is said that if the unconstitutional Electoral Commission had made a just and righteous decision, and declared Mr. TILDEN elected, as he really was elected, Gen. HANCOCK would have obeyed Mr. TILDEN's orders in the same way he has obeyed the orders of Mr. HAYES, who had the newly formed Commission's decision in his favor, though not the substance of the law.

Few voters will be caught with this lightest quality of Republican chaff.

Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS joins Judge LUKE P. POLAND in certifying to Candidat GARFIELD's good character. As one of the members of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee in 1873. Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANES joined Judge LUKE P. POLAND in pronouncing Congressman GARPIELD & Derjurer.

The competition between the rival route for the interoceanic canal has cut down in rather amusing manner the estimates cost made by their projectors. Every time that M. DE LESSEPS goes over the figures he saves million or two. A new speech by him on thi subject is equivalent to an announcement tha he has discovered a new economy. At th latest date he had got the estimated cost dow even to \$102,000,000, which is vastly less that the original calculation. Civil Enginee. MENOCAL nowise behind in this pleasing rivalry, announces jubilantly that his lates visit to the Nicaragua route cut off seven mile and seven millions. It will only take one mor squirmed under the probe, dedged, equive- Throughout the merchandise markets oratorical effort on the part of Da Lasaura to W. M. Onderdona .... 25 Todan Biodgett...

queeze his own estimates down to \$99,000,000 or to eight figures instead of nine. Mean-while the chances are that the original catimates of both routes are far below what the canals would cost.

The approaching election of a United States Senator from Maine has put new life into the torpid limbs of old HANNIBAL HAMLIN, whose claims to the seat are likely to be con-tested by a small army of aspirants, including, it is said, Congressmen FRYE and REED, ex-Congressman Eugene Hate, and President JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN of Bowdoin College. BANNIBAL HAMLIN promised his fellow citizens when he was last a candidate that he would not run again; but as he had promised them the same thing six years before, and twelve years before, the pledge was taken for what it was The tearful announcement that at the end of the coming term he intends to retire from politics has always been one of the most touching features of HANNIBAL HAMLIN'S can-

The eighth annual regatts of the National Amateur Association, now in progress on the Schuylkill, has been marked, for the most part, thus far, by quantity rather than quality of performance. The entries are extraordinarily numerous, and the trials are thus prolonged over several days. This, however, gives certain advantages of variety to the spectators. who get enough for their money. Under the circumstances, there is no way of avoiding the great number of trial heats. The Schuvlkill course is very well liked, and yet it seems strange that one having so short a stretch of broad, straightaway expanse is the best that can be secured.

The army worm has appeared at last on the Pacific coast, and is revelling among the hop ranches near Sacramento, Supposing him to have crossed the continent, he has made splendid time. Supposing him to have come into existence where he is found, new points are given to the insect sharps, or entomologists, to determine the origin and the history of this insatiable bug.

Bishop ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE continues to remonstrate with his misguided brethren who want to tinker the Constitution by inserting a formal recognition of God. The Bishop warns them that this is neither feasible nor politic.

The picked Canadian riflemen sent to England seem to have as much difficulty in overcoming local rifle teams there as the picked Canadian cricketers do in competing with ordinary English and Scotch local clubs Canada's real sphere of athletic superiority is in rowing and lacrosse, where she can conquerall the world outside.

JOHN SHERMAN uses up four columns of the Independent in saying that if Virginia wants to be healthy, wealthy, and wise, she should vote the Republican ticket.

In returning to Newmarket, the scene of its chief triumphs, the LORILLARD stable has at once found a repetition of the good fortune which it has usually possessed there, but which totally failed it at Eprom. On the opening day of the Newmarket July meeting, Boreas won the selling plate of 100 guineas, at three-fourths of a mue, being sold after the race for 460 guiness, and Iroquois was second out of eleven for the two-year-old July Stakes, the favorite. Bal Gal, beating him by a head. Yesterday, Iroquois won the Chesterfield Stakes for two year-olds at Newmarket, beating nine com-

An enormous pressure for places in the opheavy army and navy is indicated by the suspicious alacrity with which an officer in either service who requests leave to go on a Polar expedition finds his petition granted. The chance that the result will in due time be the creation of a vacancy in his place seems to be ground sufficient for granting the favor.

Mr. R. B. Haves and his family have again taken up their quarters at the Soldiers' Home for the summer. This is pleasant and economical for them, but hardly so for the soldiers. The institution was designed for poor veterans. not for the recipients of Presidential salaries. The arrangement, however, will help swell the balance that Mr. Haves will take with him to Fremont as the fruit of his four years' stay at Washington.

# Garffeld and the Gold Brokers,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I en-I giving an extract from Garfield's speech deliver at Chicago, in which he went out of his way to abuse an institution which the exigencies of the times created. institution which the exagencies of the times created.

Gen. Gardeld make a speech on the restingtion of speech payments, in a therapy, last night, in the course of speech payments, in a therapy, last night, in the course of shigh, lie bestowed come attention and the first series of the rolling castles of the Bline, whose brigged chiefs fewed black mail upon every passer by. It was a business that never added a farthing to the national wealth, but in which everything gained by one was lost by snother.

If this Credit Mobilier candidate had taken time and opportunity to inform himself of the manner in which the gold business was conducted he never would have the gold business was conducted in lever would have made the false statement that "it was a business that never added a farthing to the national wealth." It is a well-known fact that there was no business on which a higher tax was collected than the sale of gold.

Perhaps before Mr. Garnied gets through this campaign he will be very glad to get the assistance of this class of Wall street men whom he has taken especial operation to abuse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fescription of modern haptismal costumes in to-day's Sex reminds me of a little story.

During the late war I was encamped at Newport News
Point and had for a servant a colored boy who had come within the lines. He told me that right opposite, in front or where my tent was pitched, was the favorite haptizing ground of the colored Bartists in that neighborhood, and that baptism was practised recardless of the season, even if they had to break a hole in the ice. I told him to was a fair and that in he was a fair and that in the winer the water was warned. His reply was prompt and solomn and captain, those kind of Haptais nelse reach heaven.

New Yors, Jone 7. of where my tent was pitched, was the favorite baptizing

For the Captain and Cow of the Seawanhaka To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: Of the hundreds of thousands of people who annually natronize the excursion boats which run daily between this city and the numerous resorts, in search of recreation and and the numerous resorts, in search of recreation and fresh air, it is fair to presume that ninety per cent of them are of the poorer or middle class. They cannot afford to give \$100 or even \$5, in testimony of their appreciation of such bravery and devoir in the dury as was exhibited by Capt. Smith and others on the hurring Scawanhaka. Yet their lives and those of their wives and children are as dear to them as though they had large balances in the banks.

Tease and the circlosed \$1 to the fund, and announce through Tax Sex that popular subscriptions of any amount will be received.

New York, July 8.

# Henor to Brave and Falthful Men !

Several gentlemen have sent us contribu-tions to be applied to the benefit of the brave efficers of the Seawanhaks, and others have proposed to include in the compliment the men of the ill-fated boat; and ce: tainty, while some were much more prominent than others, all merit well for efficiency, fidelity, and self-exposure in saving life. It is accordingly proposed that the various contributions which may be received for this purpose shall be distributed by a committee consisting of Messra S. L. M. Barlow, John W. Harper, and C. A. Dana. All subscriptions sent to this office will be at once acknowledged. The following have now been received:

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BRNATOR KERNAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Republican Plans for Capturing the Next Legislature—The Bowstring for Garffeld. ALBANY, July 8 .- The Democrate must not count too conflictely upon electing a Senator to succeed Mr. Kernan. The Grant Republicans have laid plans to capture the seat, if possible. The leaders of this wing of the party will put forth no special effort for Garfield. They will do just enough to keep control of the party machinery, so that they can run it to secure their

own ends-but nothing more. They are impelled to this course by three motives. First, they know they would have no influence under Garfield's administration, even if he could be elected. Secondly, they very much doubt if they could carry New York for him if they were to do their best. Thirdly, they therefore prefer to husband their resources for securing the next Assembly, thereby giving Conk-ling a Republican colleague of his own selection in the Senate. In a word, the Grant branch of the party think they stand a far better chance get a Senator in Congress, who will second the aspirations of Mr. Conkling, than to obtain the thirty-five electoral votes of the State for Garfield; and of these two results the former is much the most congenial to their wishes.

If Grant had been nominated at Chicago the leaders in New York, who will not now lift a finger to save Garfield, would have resorted to any expedient for securing for Grant the vote of New York. If the exigency had plainly demanded it, they would have convened the Legislature and have chosen the electors by the joint action of the Senate and Assembly, as was the practice before 1828. During the past winter they had contemplated the question in all its bearings; and if, in the fall, they had believed that the measure was necessary to elect Grant, it would have been carried into effect. But the Grant leaders in this State will take no risks for Garfield. They will cheerfully swap him for a Senator in Congress, whose term will

not expire till March, 1887.
Of course, the Republicans of the Grant-Conkling-Cornell class assume that if the As-sembly is carried they will be able to control it on the Senatorship. In that event, upon whom is their choice likely to fall? Mr. Conkling wants a collead to of a peculiar type. He cannot bear an equal, a rival, or even a man of moder-ate attainments who has a mind and will of his own. This rule excludes from the list of com-petitors Gen. Arthur. He belonged to the old Morgan section of the party, which held no fellowship with the Conkling branch. Then, too, Arthur is much given to running a side campaign of his own; and he is skilful at it, too. The Oneida chief doesn't fancy such an ally. However, there will be no trouble with Arthur. He was paid off with the nomination

for the Vice-Presidency.

Gov. Cornell once had his eye on the Senatorship. But he has been given to understand that he must be content to take his chances for a reclection to his present office. More than this. he has been told that he may even have to waive that honor to pacify Gen. Sharpe, the Speaker of the Assembly, a pushing gentleman who perhaps will have to be put out of Conkling's

way in the matter of the Senatorship. It is needless to refer to all who are after Kernan's seat. Conkling talks pleasantly, but cautiously, to Pierrepont and Stoughton. Both want to go to the Senate. Either would be intolerable to Conkling. He may gratify Stoughton's vanity by nominating him to one of the vacant seats in the Court of Appeals, while turning Pierrepont off with some vague promise for the future. Such light weights as Woodford and Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, each of whom is casting wistful looks toward Kernan's chair fill be very sternly snubbed. Who, then, is Mr. Conkling's choice for a col-

cague? If the intimations of his confidential friends are entitled to due consideration, his present preference points to Thomas C. Platt. The programme above outlined proceeds on the assumption that the Republicans will have a majority in the next Legislature, and that the Grant-Conkling wing of the party will control this majority.

# A Mysterious Notice.

The following mysterious but interesting ersonal notice is prominently published in Deacon Richard Smith's Cincinnati Gazette: Ma. No We understand you have been be-friending by reliable men, and telling him facts We think that the man that believed him, the said is not far believed bim under every circumstance, and the penalty is jury nine laster, well laid on. We mean just what we say,

The address is left in blank, so that the notifleation must be taken to be meant for the public generally. The person whom the public are warned not to befriend and not to tell facts to under penalty of forty-nine lashes, is also designated by a dash, leaving his identity to be in-100 is signed only with initials. Notwithstanding all this vagueness, we think that nobody can fail to see, after a few minutes'

reflection, exactly what it means, The initials are those of the well-known S. Remee Reed, who has been notorious for many years as one of the wickedest, if not the wickedest, of Deacon Richard Smith's wicked partners. S. Romeo Reed understands that a certain person, name not specified, has been be friending blank, and "telling him facts." This information S. Romeo Reed has derived from 'reliable men." undoubtedly the hereditarily piratical Kidd, or Kyd, and others of the wiesed partners; and, as the chief of that deprayed rew, S. Romeo Reed now notifies the public that the man who befriends blank, or tells him Who can doubt that blank is Deacon Richard

facts, will be punished with forty-nine lashes, Smith, that truly good man who has for years suffered himself to be betrayed, browbeaten misrepresented, personated, and libelled by the most internally wicked set of partners that ever infested any newspaper office? Some one has been trying to befriend him, has been telling him facts about his partners, and they, in the unparalleled audacity of wickedness long unchecked, threaten the friendly truthteller with personal castigation unless he abandons Deacon Richard Smith to their sole control.

This impudent threat ought not for a moment to deter any one who has the reputation and elfare of the truly good man at heart. Let his friends in Cincinnati keep on telling him facts. THE SUN has been telling him facts ever since the wicked partners first developed their capacity for sin. Never mind their forty-nine hashes. Neither S. Bomeo Read, the author of the above insolent notice, nor the pirate Kidd, or Kyd, himself, would dare risk indictment for assault and battery.

### Working Girls True to their Principles. From the Philadelphia Times.

Some of the young women employed in the caustic-soda department of the Pennsylva-nia Salt Works, at Southwark, declared their sympathies for the Democratic candidate last week by chalking on a large tank standing near the building these words:

GEN WINFIELD S. HANCOCK. HANCOCK FOREVER.

The circumstance was reported to the Superintendent of the works who immediately ordered that the girls who had thus expressed their
political preference should erase the name at
once. None of the dozen female employees,
however, would give the name of the offenders,
and the Superintendent finally decreed that
they must either wash off the words or walk off
themselves. Upon this announcement one and
all declared they would loave rather than obey
such a command, whereupon they were ordered to go. This they did, and as they
marched away handkerchiefs were waved and
three rousing cheers were sent up for Hancock.

# Book Notes.

Henry Samuel Murais has compiled and Edward Stern & Co. have published a series of biographi-cal shetches under the title of "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century." To some of the more familiar and important lives here chronicled we have already adverted in our editorial columns. Besides the facts collected about such well-known names the book contains much useful and not easily accessible information to those who would appreciate the scope and quality of the work which Jews are doing in our time.

The collective works of Charles Lever are to be published by P. F. Collier of this city, and the first volume, an octave of nore than a thousand pages in larce type, has just been issued. It contains "Harry Lorrequer," "Tom Burke," and "Charles O'Malley," and is illustrated with forty wood engravings. Lever was one of the most brilliant writers of our time, and those ree novels are among the most brilliant of his producone. Mr. Collier's cuterprise seems destined to memor-20 | able success

WHY JEWELL WAS CHOSEN

The Ablest Beggar of Campaign Funds in the

HARTFORD, July 8 .- It is very well understood here why Marshall Jewell was made Chairman of the Republican Committee, Since Senator Chandler's death, he is the ablest money beggar in the country. When Jewell was running for Governor of Connecticut, he could go to the New York Custom House and visit a few other influential and wealthy Republican politicians in New York, and take away surprisingly large contributions. It is well known here among Jewell's friends that he did a feat in 1876 that won Zach Chandler's regard. and that caused many Republicans to pardon his evident weaknesses. Reports came to Senator Chandler that the Ohio Republicans were stingy. The wealthy men there could not be persuaded to give a dollar. Don Cameron, who had been travelling through the State, came back to New York and reported that the Republican Committee in Ohio were being starved. They couldn't raise a dollar. Their ears were deaf to all appeals. Zach Chandler swore that Ohio should not get a penny from swore that Ohio should not get a penny from
the National Committee until she had raised
some money herself. He was told that he might
as well try to get blood from a stone. The Republicans were in despair. Ohio was a close
State. A few thousand dollars would, it was bejeved, carry it either way. At last Marshall
Jewell, who was one day in the committee room
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, happened to hear
about this trouble in Ohio.

"I can raise \$20,000 there," said he.

Nonsense, Tou can't raise a thousand dollars if you travel all over the State," was the
reply.

Nonsense. Nou can't raise a thousand dollars if you travel all over the State," was the reply.

"Oh, yes," replied Jeweil, in his suave way.
"If I raise \$20,000, will Chandler and the National Committee promise to put \$20,000 more into the State?"

"Yery well."

Within three days Marshal Jewell was at work. Within two weeks he had fulfilled his promise, and Zach Chandler kept his. Forty thousand dollars were thus used in the Ohio canvass, and the State was carried.

Jewell's method in ruising money for political purposes is a captivating one. In 1869, when he was running for Governor of Connecticut, it is said that a wealthy New York politician, after aubscribing \$500 to the Connecticut fund—at that time the Connecticut elections were held in the spring—said: "Jewell makes you feel that he has done you a great have by asking you to contribute. He has such an insimuating, gentle way of coaxing money out of you."

It is believed here that it is this quality of the ex-Governor's more than anything else that made his selection possible. As a wire puller, an organizer, a far-sighted political worker, he is regarded in no favorable light. During his canvass here he relied upon N. D. Sperry, the New Haven Postmaster, for all the fine work that was done. Ex-Senator Barnum, also of this State, it is said once remarked to an intimate friend during an exciting State canvass that an average politician could sleep six days a week while Jowell was working, and then beat him on the seventil. It is believed that the politicians who hope for any vigorous work being done during the canvass look for the suggestions of it from other members of the committee than from Jewell. He will be left comparative-ly free to raise money.

than from Jewell. He will be left comparate by free to raise money.

Jewell's ambition is a seat in the Senate. like Hawley, Jewell would prefer the V Presidency to a seat in the Senate; and he had for twelve years a hope that the V Presidential nomination might come to him. The chances are that the next Connect Lexislature will be Republican. The Sen through the holding-over members, is ain certain of being Republican, and the Decrats were in so great a minority last winte certain of being Republican, and the Demo-crats were in so great a minority last winter in the House as to make it very dubious whether or not they can in one year overcome the great odds. You will find next winter Marshall Jewell and Gen. Hawley the two candidates for the Senate, and it is believed that Jewell had some slight thoughts of the coming winter that were personal to himself when he decided to let his brothers and nephews run the tanning business this summer and fall without his help.

## SHERMAN VERSUS GARFIELD.

#### The Secretary of the Treasury Analyzing the Action of the Chicago Convention. From an interview in the Cincinnati Digutree "Mr. Sherman, the Republican hope in the

campaign must be in calling the attention of the country to concerns of education and en-ture, which Garfield so well represents. The Republicans may well say that they have finished out the war and dismissed their oldest Generals, and are new ready for an issue of civilization."

Generals, and are now ready for an issue of civilization."

"You are right there." said the Secretary: "that is Garfield's chance, to arouse the spirit of education and culture. He can filly represent the schoolmaster abroad in the land; but then," said Mr. Sherman, after a moment, "do you think the people will spring to an idea of refinement like that?"

I told the Secretary that his doubt was a rational one; that the people imbibed the idea of the military and the physical heroes quicker than that of the schoolmaster. After a pause the Secretary said: "I represented the idea which would have aroused the people. If I had been nominated I would have been elected. The idea I represented was business development. Having obtained the confidence of the business class by my financial work, I could reasonably have directed their attention to business development, to the building and opening communications to presperity."

"Yes, Mr. Secretary, in this city, at least, there were many business democratis strongly in your fayor."

"I know that." said Mr. Sherman: "there

favor."
"I know that," said Mr. Sherman: "there were many such called on me before the Convention and told me that they would assist to eject me. I speak in no regret on the question, because, as I told you, my mind and conduct are again free. But the idea I represent in some measure was the idea on which the Republican party would have a broad road to success."

"Well, sir, it looked to one that saw about the Sunday before the Convention met as if you were going to be nominated. Your enemies were particularly alarmed. They thought Grant would lead off and Blaine come second. were particularly alarmed. They thought Grant would lead off and Elaine come second, and when they neutralized each other the Convention would drop to the third candidate, and you would be negariasted. Indiana-and Wisconsin, being uncertain, had the fixing of the nomination on Garfield."

Mr. Sherman replied: "Indiana was desirous to go for me. I had a tolegraphic despatch after the Convention was organized that there were sixteen men in the Indiana delegation ready to come to me at once. Air, "said the Secretary, "my own State was a little wavering."

"Well, sir." I said, "Gov. Foster told me the Sunday before the Convention met that there would be a boom there for Garfield, but that neither he nor Garfield could give it any assistance."

sistance."

The great Secretary of the Treasury shook his head in a practical way, and said: "Foster and these other gentlemen who ultimately went to Garfield were in that movement. It is ussiess to say that they were drawn into it. Foster was one of them. He had an idea of getting on the tieset with Blaine. When that nomination failed, he thought he would push Garfield up to the point, that he could take his place in the Senate."

Saying this the Secretary of the Treasury and the Senate." Senate."
Saying this the Secretary without any feeling, showed profound conviction.
There was another delegate. Mr. Sherman. who intimated to me that there would be a great Garfield boom. Let me try to remember his

perhaps a mistake?"
"I should not be at all surprised at that," said Mr. Sherman.

# How a Boston Clergyman Enjoys Himself at

Coney Island. Not a peddler from east to west, or from north outh, on the Manhattan grounds. But eross the magic, and all the side shows of this or attion lands are in righty. You may have your althought cut, and they give you two copies in black. You may play on aday at Aunt Sally, or at anything except three card

# A Newport Incident.

It is certain that in American society the men make the belies. There is a French groverh: "Le hossing ne seed yet as fessiones he sont." With us it is the exact opposite. A case in point occurred a few years ago in Sewport, when several young men, then well. Known in society, determined to try the experiment. They selected a charming young lady, bright enough to please in conversation, but not remarkable for beauty, nor quite within the charmed circle of society. For days they took it in turns to dance with her, to drive her out, and to display all the devotion necessary to make her arrectably completions. The object of these attentions was as much surprised as who was fluitered. In the course of a short time the leaders of fashion saw what was runk, and they all called on her. She was a belief

## BUNBEAMS.

-Niagara Falls and Mt. Vesuvius are now luminated at aight by electric light.

-The Italian Government, still unsatisfied, is preparing plans for heavier ships than the Dutho. -In two years' time the value of lands in certain parts of South Carolina has jumped from \$2 to

-On the Bornini palace at Rome there has

een recently affixed a tablet recording the fact that Sig Valter Scott dwelt in it in 1832, -The canton of Geneva in a popular elec-

tion decided by a majority of 5,308 votes against the sep-aration of the Church from the State. -Urbino proposes to erect a splendid nonument to Raphael, to be unvailed in 1883, upon the

fourth centennial anniversary of his birth -The two Tory members for the archiepiscopal city of Canterbury have been unscated for bribery and corruption through their agents. -A fine yacht named the Lion of Caprers

-The Lake of Geneva is nearly three feet below the average level of the season. This is due to the low temperature retarding the metting of ano -The first Chinese lady who ever ventured to visit the Czar's palace is the wife of Jain, the dragoman of the Chinese Legation, who recently arrived at St. Petersburg.

has just been forwarded to Garibaldi by the citizens of Buenos Ayres, where he is a universal favorite.

-The lower jaw of an antediluvial mammoth was recently fished out of the River Dateper by Russian fishermen; it is as black as a coal, and weigh

-The royal lottery of Italy, which is a

seventy-five pounds.

very corrupt institution every way, is to be reformed in its management. The employees are said to be in collusion with the ticket buyers. -A negro washerwoman goes every day to the depot at Bichmond, Va., expecting to meet a man

who told her, ten years ago, that he would return and The total proceeds from the sale of the

artistic property belonging to the famous Villa San Dana-to, at Florence, amounted to 6,844,455.35 francs. The property was sold in 6,975 lots. -In olden times English boroughs and shires often found it very difficult to secure suitable rep-

recentatives. The intense anxiety to secure a seat only pegan about a hundred years ago.

—A gentleman in the north of Ireland lately obtained what is believed to be the oblost of fraukt. It is by Thurloe, the secretary of Protector Croinwell, and addressed to Henry Cromwell -On June 17 the Colonial Treasurer of

New South Wales stated that there was last year a fall ing off in land sales to the extent of \$1,125,000, Addit inomi taxation is consequently needed,
—At a recent dinner of twenty-six covers given by the Earl and Countees of Wilton to the Dake of Cambridge only one untitled lady was of the company, Mrs. Ronalds of New York. Mr. Ronalds was not present. -Prince Demidoff, whose villa, with its

wealth of artistic treasures, was lately sold at Florence.

recently lost in a single night at cards the trifle of a wil-lion and a half france. Two Russians were the winners.

—A new method of suicide was recently chosen by a Russian teacher. He mounted his horse and madly leaped from a high precipics into a river. The man was drowned, but the horse, though much burt, came out of the water alive. -Ten Manchester (England) banking firm

have circulated a letter in opposition to the proposed postal notes, which they point out will be an addition to the paper money of the country, without entailing the necessity of holding coin against the issue of paper. -The Mother Superior of a Roman Catho-He foundling asylum at Cincinnati refused to give the

names of the women inmates, on the ground that it was

her duty to shield them from publicity. She was arrested and fined, but the information was not obtained. -The manufacture of sporting implements has assumed large proportions in this country. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 sets of croquet, 200,000 base ball bats, and 250,000 base balls will be made for this season's trade by a single firm in Chicago

-A man threw a gun across his shoulder at Pineville, Indian Territory, and said he was going hunting. His way led past a neighbor's house, on the porch of which some children were playing. He took quick sim at a little girl and fired, killing her instantly The only explanation he can give for the deed is that he felt an irresistible impulse to do it. -A Russian priest of Eletz, in the Orel

province, recently declared from the pulpit that the en-tire nobility of Russia is united with Nihiliam. He was arraigned before a magistrate, and, for a defence, averted that he only quoted from the Mescarlia Velmenti. This was not considered a sufficient excuse, and he wasde-prived of his effice and banished from his native city. -Mr. Bright told his audience in a recent speech that an eminent member of the House of Lords said, in respect of the Hares and Rabbits bill now pending

in Parliament, that there would be scarcely anythin new interests in foreign climes. He recalled similar sentiments during the free trade agitation -A shrewd Western circus and menageric nanager distributes in advance illustrated primers for children, in which all the pictures and descriptionare late to feats and beasts to be seen in his show; but the

show itself is not mentioned, and it is only when the post ers are put up and the tamillar objects embiasered on the walls that the value of the advertising becomes arpurent in the eagerness of the young ones to see the slow. -"Is your husband out?" Inquired a gen tleman lately of the wife of a cabin Boulevard Moutmartre, Paris "No. 8 back shop, working:" and at that moment there came the report of a finearm from that quarter. "Gracious!" exclaimed the visitor. "What is the matter?" "Oh, it's nothing sir, he is only finishing a gothic cabinet, and

was firing small shot into it to give an appearance of worm-eaten antiquity. -Miss Browning of Denton, Texas, had two surtors who were inclined to slay each other. Being of a religious turn of mind, and desiring to make peace between them, she invited both to attend a church meet-ing and escert her home. Her plan was to being them to an amicable, Christian understanding. To effect this, she prayed fervenily in the meeting that all elemies might become friends. But her scheme fulled, for when the two men met out he porch, each determined on carrying off the prize, there was a fight, and one was killed.

-The London Guardian says: "Mr. Gladstone's friends boast his courage, eloquence, energy, financial genius, public spirit, and warmth of personal affection. His enemies have said from time to lime that he is elseure, irritable, impulsive; that he is 'good in the worst sense of the word; that he is a venemous serpent. But with this wide difference of estimate there is one thing on which friend and for are agreed, that what ever he is, that he is with a vengeance. A necessity once acknowledged, he is not at peace till he has taken

it in hand. What he takes in hand, that he settles. -A certain member of Parliament who owned extensive estates was spending a few days at the residence of a noble family. There were several interest-ing and accomplished young ladies in the family to whom the honorable member showed every attention Just as he was about to take leave, the noble ed," said the Counters, "that you are to marry my daughter Lucy, and what shall we do? What shall we say about it?" "Ob." responded the considerate M. P., "just say she refused me?"

Garneld boom. Let me try to remember his name."

As I ran over in my mind the different people I had seen at Chicago, some hundreds or thousands in number. Mr. Sherman spoke over four or five names, but I said: "No; let me think a moment." Finally I said: "No; let me think a moment." Finally I said: "Ar. Bickham of Dayton told me he apprehended thero would be a rush for Garfield before the Convention coased balloting."

Bickham, "said Mr. Sherman. "was my friend. He was not in any movement to nominate another man; but you can rely on it that it was in Ohio that the plan was arranged not to adhere to me."

"Ohio," I said, "also made the rush to nominate ex-Collector Arthur for Vice-President."

"I know it," said the Socretary. "That was a mistake."

"Well sir, according to the general runor. Ohio, I said, "also made the rush to nominate ex-Collector Arthur for Vice-President,"

"I know it," said the Sceretary. "That was an instake."

"Well, sir, according to the general rumor, your friend, Gov. Dennison, led off for Arthur, "Well, Dennison, said the Secretary, was an honest friend of mine; but perhaps he went a little foo far in his desire to conclinate New York. He meant for the best; but I don't think that end of the ticket strengthens it.

"I bear, Mr. Secretary that neither Mr. Conkling nor Gov. Cornell are very warm in favor of Gon. Arthur, If his nomination was designed to be a concession to them it was perhaps a mistake?"

midde of his own, was seen to fix a most carnest gaze on a spot of the will on the Conservative side of the wall on the North Conservative side of the wall of the Scene the principle of the Lord Grand Theorem Conservative side of the wall on the Scene they continued the head of the th the Foreign Secretary proceeded to assure his audience most positively that he had never seen that lady on the Conservative side of the House of Peers, adding "And I am the more anxious to do this because I feel that many old friends, and some more recent but not less valued friends, such as the Illustrious diplomatist and intravy representative of the United States, might, if they went away with the idea that the matter of fact old sendle num with whom they are in the habit of transacting builde From a Lotter by the Rea. Edward Exercit Hale to the Books was in the habit of accing visions and supercustura sights, conceive ideas that would act injuriously on the success of the fereign palley of her Majesty's Mind

THE THEER NAMES. "Winfield!" the first name that thou hear st Is one of happiest augury; Its spiisbles, hows'er pronounced, Are reddent of victory.

Souts " charma ! concentrate ! We speak it with averted eye, We see the hero of two wars sting majestically by.

'Haucock " that name the flanking fire t. Thy biting stool have graven deep, With thy device, some pager, some reproche, To victory triumphant sweep. Confide in thy triumphant cause

The people's will, the nation's law victor in another strife. Victor in peace as well as war